

DIAMONDS

FROM DIAMOND HALL

—Means that the judgment, experience and skill of experts have been used to select the best diamonds available for purchase at the lowest price in your favor when you come here to buy.

Diamonds

This advantage, coupled with our reputation for quality and value, has caused us to have many diamond dealers purchase their stock from us.

Diamond Solitaire, \$25 and upwards.

ASH BROS.

Watch and Diamond

Watches

C.P.R. Watch Inspectors

Takers of Maritime Licences

**Jackson Bros.**

Lading Jewellers

882 Jasper Avenue — Phone 1587

Marriage Licences Issued

**FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
Woodland Ice Cream**

WOODLAND DAIRY LIMITED

In Memoriam Cards

Beautiful New Designs

Dredge & Crossland, Ltd.

Phone 5126 10125 100A Street

CHAUVIN, ALI-SOPP & CO., LTD.

Finance Brokers

Ground Floor, McLeod Building,

Phone 5178

Dawson Coal

Phones 1780 and 2244

**When you want a Sewing Machine
FOR YOURSELF
OR FOR A SINGER
YOU can't go wrong**

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

Phone 1507 10446 102nd Street

**Macdonald Hotel
BARBER SHOP**

Phone 1500 20 Cents

Hair Cut 25 Cents

**PRINTING
BOOKBINDING
LOOSELEAF SERVICES
THE DOUGLAS LTD.
10-12-13-14-15 AV.****THE TILLEY PRESS
Printers and Bookbinders
QUALITY — SERVICE
AND THE RIGHT PRICE**

Phone 5123 1010 101A Avenue

CHINOOK COAL!

Phones 5310 and 4423

Western Transfer and Storage, Ltd.

1010 104th Street

Phone 5281

Before making any arrangement for
STORAGE SERVICE

CALL AND SEE US

MACCALLUM STORAGE &

DRY CLEANING CO. LTD.

10101 105th Street Phone 5281

**Alexander Hilpert Fur
Co., Ltd.**

Furs Made to Order and Repaired

Balmoral, 1010 102nd Street Jasper Ave.

(Opposite Coronation Hotel)

Phone 4084

Phone 4084

Phone 4084

**BLACK DIAMOND
COAL**

PHONE 1926 1010 102nd Street

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424

2424</

The Morning Bulletin

Published every legal morning. In The Times Building, 804-806 Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

M. J. Huchinson, Business Manager
M. J. Huchinson, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One week, delivered by carrier \$1.00
Morning or Evening Edition

Two weeks, delivered by carrier \$1.00
Two weeks, delivered by mail \$1.00
Subscription rates
In the month of August, \$1.00
In months \$1.00
Subscriptions to the Canadian Press, \$1.00 per month
Subscriptions to the Canadian Press, \$1.00 per month
Additional postage, per month, 10¢
England, per month, 10¢
The Bulletin is the official organ of the Canadian Press, and all receipts for news sent to the Canadian Press, or to the editor, are to be paid to the Canadian Press.
Advertisers who have paid their bills in full will be given preference in advertising space.
If you have mailed your bill, it is not charged to us until we receive it. If you have not paid within a few days after mailing, we will promptly investigate.

TELEGRAPHIC 8544.
Private Exchange Connection 8544.
News editors and reporters,
Society Editors,
Advertisement Department,
Circulation Department,
Accountant.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
100 West 30th Street
New York, N.Y.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE
100 New Bond Street, London, Eng.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919.

The Food Market.

To relieve the situation, it is said, five hundred thousand tons of feed must be shipped by sea from the port of Shantung. On this rough-smiten island—of which the estimated half can go to the British part of the province—if more can be procured there the shorter haul will give the local farmer or dealer the advantage as against those outside competitors with the right

to sell so that there is a market for the south all the feed then must have to spare—and then some.

In the World.

U.S. Senators are said to oppose the defensive treaty of the U.S. with France on two grounds; that it is a departure from the "no entangling alliances" tradition, and that the War Measures Act, with the proclamation of peace and the orders in council passed under it become of no effect. If more can be procured there the shorter haul will give the local farmer or dealer the advantage as against those outside competitors with the right to sell so that there is a market for the south all the feed then must have to spare—and then some.

Both contentions are undoubtedly right, but the situation cannot wait a day, a decision agreement without entering into an alliance and pledging itself to a future line of conduct. But if the United States is to help in any practical way to regulate the trade of foodstuffs, it must do so the very first thing, being war measures, that would seem to be the appropriate course.

What It Means.

O.B.U. sympathizers have been trying to establish before the Robson commission that the late general strike in Winnipeg was necessary in order to secure or preserve the right of employees to bargain collectively.

That is hardly the correct interpretation of the manoeuvre.

Collective bargaining was recognized throughout the West before the O.B.U. was heard of, and was the result of striking action by workers in all industries.

The strike was to make plain what collective bargaining with the O.B.U. would mean.

It is to be hoped that the strike was called by the directors of that movement and who answered the call went out in violation of contracts made by their local unions; and were called out for the very purpose of breaking existing strikes.

Collective bargaining on the part of O.B.U. promoters is only conspiracy to deceive. A contract, to them, as proven by the general strike, is only a "scrap of paper."

Help Stop The Leak.

An echo from the convention of managers and officials of the Union Bank, which has been meeting at the Canadian Club to attract public attention, and also to—the statement of the head of the foreign department of the bank that increased production will bring the Canadian dollar back to par value in the United States.

It may be added that nothing else will do it, or can. Our dollar is worth less than its value in New York because we own so much land in the United States that Canadian hills of indubious value at a discount. The only way to right matters is to get the United States—or some other foreign bank—to increase its credit and its debt to us.

With the exception of the heavy crop of wild raspberries in some areas, it is being allowed to rot on the bushes in this part of the country.

The Sugar Scarcity.

Because of the sugar shortage we are as scarce as the sugar; that is, reasons which would real seem to explain.

The legend of the refiners that people on the prairies have ate or stored up eighteen million pounds during the same period last year, and thus brought about the dearth, will not go down. In fact it looks very much like the legend of the oil-drivers, and the story goes that the authors may know more about the real cause of the scarcity than they admit.

The explanation of the strike is that we have a couple of ships unable to unload Vancouver and took their cargo to San Francisco is all right as far as goes, but it does not go far enough. What has become of the others? And what has happened to these two ships since the strike ended?

Owing to the sugar shortage only little British Columbia fruit crop got off the ground, and the others are naturally declining to offer early consignments which they expect they might not be able to sell. Due also to the scarcity of preservation, and the heavy cost of shipping, the price of jams and factory canned fruits during the winter—of course, of course—prices duly advanced.

Somewhat curiously, so far as

CONTINUED CONTROL
BY SUPPLIERS

Paris, July 31.—The members of the Canadian confederation today left for London on their annual conference to discuss plans for the continuation of inter-allied control of supplies

noted, there has been no chorus of distress from the canning factories over the sugar shortage. This would seem likely to be the first place in which a sugar shortage in the midst of the fruit season would find the largest source from which the longest complaint would emanate.

Suspicion sharpened by four years' grinding at the hands of the profiteers suggests that perhaps the canning factories have bought up the supply, and having thus put the housewife out of business as a competitor, are gathering in the B.C. fruit crop at their own figure. This is only a suspicion, but you have mailed the letter, and within a few days the facts will be known.

The protest is promptly investigated.

One thing is certain, either the B.C. fruit crop is going into the canneries at larger prices or it is going into the lakes and streams. It is not coming to the prairies.

Too Much!

The Bulletin's crop surveyor reports from Peking that much that must be done by the end of the month is under water, owing to the excessive rainfall of the season. Well, anyway, that is different.

"War" Measure In Peking.

The special committee of Parliament is being called in San Francisco to consider the War Measures Act, with the proclamation of peace and the orders in council passed under it become of no effect.

Experience seems to show that the orders in council are roughly divisible into two classes: those which are of no practical use, and those which are positively provocative. Just what calamities would occur, of course, if they were allowed to stand, if the entire peace of the world is not apparent, in fact, being war measures, that would seem to be the appropriate time to do them.

What It Means.

O.B.U. sympathizers have been trying to establish before the Robson commission that the late general strike in Winnipeg was necessary in order to secure or preserve the right of employees to bargain collectively.

That is hardly the correct interpretation of the manoeuvre.

Collective bargaining was recognized throughout the West before the O.B.U. was heard of, and was the result of striking action by workers in all industries.

The strike was to make plain what collective bargaining with the O.B.U. would mean.

It is to be hoped that the strike was called by the directors of that movement and who answered the call went out in violation of contracts made by their local unions; and were called out for the very purpose of breaking existing strikes.

Collective bargaining on the part of O.B.U. promoters is only conspiracy to deceive. A contract, to them, as proven by the general strike, is only a "scrap of paper."

Help Stop The Leak.

An echo from the convention of managers and officials of the Union Bank, which has been meeting at the Canadian Club to attract public attention, and also to—the statement of the head of the foreign department of the bank that increased production will bring the Canadian dollar back to par value in the United States.

It may be added that nothing else will do it, or can. Our dollar is worth less than its value in New York because we own so much land in the United States that Canadian hills of indubious value at a discount. The only way to right matters is to get the United States—or some other foreign bank—to increase its credit and its debt to us.

With the exception of the heavy crop of wild raspberries in some areas, it is being allowed to rot on the bushes in this part of the country.

The Sugar Scarcity.

Because of the sugar shortage we are as scarce as the sugar; that is, reasons which would real seem to explain.

The legend of the refiners that people on the prairies have ate or stored up eighteen million pounds during the same period last year, and thus brought about the dearth, will not go down. In fact it looks very much like the legend of the oil-drivers, and the story goes that the authors may know more about the real cause of the scarcity than they admit.

The explanation of the strike is that we have a couple of ships unable to unload Vancouver and took their cargo to San Francisco is all right as far as goes, but it does not go far enough. What has become of the others? And what has happened to these two ships since the strike ended?

Owing to the sugar shortage only little British Columbia fruit crop got off the ground, and the others are naturally declining to offer early consignments which they expect they might not be able to sell. Due also to the scarcity of preservation, and the heavy cost of shipping, the price of jams and factory canned fruits during the winter—of course, of course—prices duly advanced.

Somewhat curiously, so far as

CONTINUED CONTROL
BY SUPPLIERS

Paris, July 31.—The members of the Canadian confederation today left for London on their annual conference to discuss plans for the continuation of inter-allied control of supplies

Current Comment

20,000 FLYING MACHINES.

Argonaut.—Introducing statistics have just been presented by an official report from the English aerial authority to the Canadian government during the war period. At the outset all planes and machines available for service overseas, to the number of 15,000, had been sent to the front, and live in distant parts of the country, the remaining 5,000 were to be carried out mainly on a cash basis. And the stock-owner who has paid his bill for the machine can buy it back again.

"SELLING THE SEED OF ANOTHER WAR"

The Chinese side of the Shantung dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

of dry seasons. Stock cannot be loaded on cars with carts, and allowed to look after itself. Pasture must be located, paid for, and arrangements made to care for the cattle; all of which requires money.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find the money to pay for the grain." How the free shipping privileges will be applied in the affected section of the province, he did not say.

The above is very true and merits the proposal put forward by the Bulletin.

The Chinese side of the Shantung

dispute was presented a few days ago by C. H. T. Teng-fang, a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, at a luncheon at the Law Courts, London, on August 12, 1914. On the day the armistice was signed, he had been received by the Chinese Society of America.

He was seconded by Mr. George L. Thompson, of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations, and special delegations to the peace conference.

He declared that the peace conference had given to Japan in Shantung no territory, but the Chinese

treaty by which Germany secured Shantung, the situation is here, so that when China declared war against Germany in 1914, "there was no reason why China did not want to sweep the entire province." They declare that this meant no peace, but was an attempt to keep the peace.

"At the beginning of 1919," he said, "the employment of public credit for such purposes will be unusual, but it will be necessary to provide not only free shipping privileges but free shipping of grain, and to provide immediate outlay of money is concerned, the Chinese government will have to be backed by the public credit to the amount to enable them to find

We've Planned a Bigger Day for Friday Because We Close as Usual Saturday at 1 p.m.

Are You Watching the Daily News from the Ramsey Basement?

For this occasion we issue another timely call for your fruit preserving requirements, and suggest that you place your order now so that when you start canning different things your supply of essentials will be complete.

These Fruit Jar Prices Are Extremely Moderate

Perfect Seal Jars	New Gem Jars
Pint size, per doz. \$1.55	Pint size, per doz. \$1.55
Quart size, per doz. \$1.75	Quart size, doz. \$1.75
1/2 gal. size, doz. \$2.25	1/2 gal. size, doz. \$2.25

Fruit Jar Rings

The Gem make are priced at per dozen	10c
and the Perfect Seal at, per dozen	15c

Special for the Kiddies

Clearing all small Pails and Shovels for the little ones on Friday morning. Regular

45c each, at 25c

YOUR MEAT NEEDS

Choice Rolled Bacon, per lb.	45c
Choice Smoked Bacon, per lb.	40c
Choice Deep Streak Roast, per lb.	40c
Choice Shoulder Loin, whole, per lb.	30c
Choice Streak Roast, half or whole, per lb.	28c
Choice Smoked Veal, per lb.	25c
Choice Loin of Veal, per lb.	25c
Choice Shoulder of Veal, per lb.	20c
Choice Shoulder of Veal, per lb.	45c

Ramsey's Noon Lunch, 25c

A Sensational Sale of Plain and Fancy Neckwear

Values from \$1.50 to \$3.00 on Sale at 48c

Lawn collars, square or roll with plain or val edge; net collars with val edge; satin roll collars for suits; collar and cuff sets in piping, satin, crepe, lawn and corded silk; Peter Pan lawn sets; vests in piping, gingham and satin; corset collars in satin and lawn. All these and many others, worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00. On sale Friday at:

48 Cents



Lorrette Silk Crepe 79c Yard

This is a beautiful lustrous silk, a silk that appeals in an instant to the women who appreciate a real value. It comes in such fascinating colors and makes such charming dresses and waists, etc., that has naturally become a very popular line. The colors are navy, tauge, reseda, maize, mauve, pink, light grey, open cream, white and black. 36 inches wide.

A yard 79c

Here's Leader Values in Extra Wide Sheeting

BLEACHED SHEETING. A thoroughly good quality in plain weave that will afford utmost satisfaction. Note the width. 90 inches wide, at a yard 89c

EFFICIENCY OF SANITATION IN RECENT WAR

Returned Doctors Tell Rotary Club of Excellent Conditions

Four returned Edmonton medical men were the guests and speakers at Monday's meeting of the Rotary Club and each gave some reminiscences of their experiences. Stories of their experiences were related by Dr. D. Laidlow, Dr. J. P. McDonald, Dr. D. W. MacLennan and Dr. J. D. Harrison.

Dr. Laidlow referred particularly to the greatly improved conditions from a sanitary standpoint prevailing in

ASK FOR NAMES OF VISITORS TO CONGRESS

Industrial League Officials Ask That Names Be Sent In Later Than Wednesday

In connection with the forthcoming Industrial congress officials of the Alberta Industrial League are making an appeal to citizens to send in the names of those who have determined to attend the congress in view of the pression on Britain's behalf to the United States.

Colonel R. H. Palmer, formerly officer commanding the 49th Battalion, has returned to Edmonton after his week-end trip to Banff.

Major W. H. MacLennan, president of West Blairstown company, the vice-president of the league, Mr. Drummond and Mr. E. G. McLean, members of the executive committee, were a delegation taking up their seats in the auditorium yesterday morning, and it was asked that the names of those who will take part in the congress be sent in as early as possible, but not later than August 4th.

The chairman of the meeting was Dr. J. D. Harrison.

POPULAR 49th OFFICER LEAVING

Major Windsor, M.C., Going to the United States

One of the best known and most popular of 49th officers, Major Frank J. Windsor, has accepted a commission to accompany Miss Grace Leeman and Mr. Brown, the two other members of the Canadian contingent, to the United States.

Dr. Laidlow said that the men said

they were pleased to greet Danny Hayman on his first visit to the home commun-

ity. At a late hour "God

speed" was the general greeting.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

Dr. J. D. Harrison.

The chairman of the meeting was

</